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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 23, 1889.

Confederate Veterans and Federal Help.

The New York Herald, in taking the position that the government should provide homes in the south for the care of confederate as well as union veterans, will no doubt precipitate a general discussion of the subject.

It is significant that the greatest paper in the country should lead in urging this course on the government, and it is at the same time refreshing evidence that the sectional feeling engendered by the late war is dying out.

The Herald manifests a broad and liberal spirit in the matter, which will be appreciated in the north as well as in the south. However, we do not believe that the time is ripe for the exhibition of such fraternal kindness by the republicans of the north to the confederate veterans of the south, most of whom are democrats. The south has no reason to expect it; nor is it seeking such federal aid for its needy veterans, as the Herald would have extended them. It appreciates the spirit and the kind words which have been prompted by the appeal of the Texas committee, asking for donations for the confederate home in Austin. Every approving sentiment sent out from the north in the many kindly messages which the appeal has called forth awakens new impulses to forget the past and rivet the union of the sections with renewed bonds of close friendship and fraternal good will.

But we doubt if the proposition the Herald makes will be even considered by the republican administration, though if anything should be done toward extending federal help to needy confederate veterans, the principal result from such action would be in the great national benefit that would accrue from such undisputed evidence that sectional animosity and war prejudices were things of the past.

In support of its position the Herald says:

Many southern states the people, by their legislatures, are supporting houses for disabled confederate soldiers. That is right and as it ought to be. But why would it not be a kindly and gracious act for congress, when it reassembles, to appropriate money for the construction and maintenance of such houses? The people of the south would add President Harrison to well to recommend this to congress? There is money to spare in the federal treasury. The sum required would not be great, and the southern people, who pay their share of the taxes out of which northern pensions and northern soldiers' homes are provided, would see in such a course the most compassionate proof of good will.

The best evidence that these politicians in the south who continue to grieve about northern ill will are mere demagogues and do not tell the truth. If soldiers' homes were established in southern states by an act of congress these would not, of course, be exclusively for disabled confederates. Union and confederate men would gather in them to spend their days in quiet contemplation.

Many men now in northern soldiers' homes suffer from the rigors of our northern winters, and as the old soldiers in these places are now by law allowed to change from one home to another, under proper regulations many of them would be glad of a winter in a southern home where, if they could not have by change of season, the opportunity dear to every soldier and sailor, of talking over battles with former antagonists.

These words will be read with pleasure by the people of the south, and whether or not any material results come from them, they will at least go far toward accomplishing the good results intended—the final burying of the bloody shirt.

The Southern Republican Division.

The Good Book says that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and granting, for the sake of argument, that the republican party in the south has achieved importance sufficient to make it the subject of scriptural application, it is clear that it must either mend its ways or share the fate of the divided house of old.

Ever since the advent of the republican party into power, the southern republicans have been jowling and fussing among themselves in their insatiate greed for office, which seems to be the ruling characteristic of that party in this section.

Congressman Coleman, of Louisiana, the only republican congressman from the gulf states, in a recent interview says that the men who control the republican party of the south are "republicans for revenue only," and that the less President Harrison has to do with them the better it will be for the party. He goes so far as to say that the average republican home in the south has no desire to see republican representatives sent to congress, and that they put them up simply to get what benefit they can in undergoing the operation of knocking them over. He thinks that the republican party should weed out its southern leaders, and put new men to the front who have the confidence and respect of the people among whom they live, and suggests that "General Longstreet and his friends are the nucleus around which such a party can grow," and that it is his ambition to create such a party in Louisiana.

Mr. Coleman was until the last election a democrat, and is a man of splendid standing in New Orleans, where he lives. But his pet theory will prove of no avail. The southern republican house is divided against itself, and thus instead of strengthening it will grow weaker as the division in it becomes more pronounced. If President Harrison establishes the policy of putting only southern republicans to the manor born in office he will estrange the carpet baggers, and it appears that the carpet baggers have gotten the inside track on his probation of Haddock on account of his probation views was a foolhardy one than the shooting of Clayton.

This is the season when the poets sob on the bosom of the public, and use the press as a handkerchief.

As long as the colored brother is the right arm and the controlling influence of the republican party in the south there will be no chance of breaking the democratic solidarity of this section. At the same time, any effort to dislodge the colored brother from his present position of importance in the republican party of this section will have the effect of creating an interesting rumpus in republican politics in these states.

In all, we think the republican party had better extend its energies in other direc-

tions. The chances are not bright for it to do anything this way.

A Newspaper Habit.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the story writer, has written a letter to the Critic, of New York, in which she protests against certain statements relative to her personality and her private life which appeared recently in a syndicate of newspapers, including a very prominent journal in the metropolis.

A MRS. KENT IS raising a racket in New York. She claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria. A public meeting was held to endorse her the other night, and George Francis Train made a speech. Among other things he said: "If this woman is not the daughter of Queen Victoria, then the thunder is sure."

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT says: "Mr. Hewitt predicts 1,500,000 inhabitants for Chattanooga a century hence. This must make Atlanta a humper herself." Mr. Hewitt is not the only distributor of population in the country. There are others engaged in the business, and they keep Atlanta in shape.

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JOE HOWARD WRITES: "If a man is a clergymen, don't let him assume to be a journalist. If he is a lawyer, don't let him ape the airs and graces of a dancing master. If he is a mechanic, don't pretend to be a doctor. If he is in poor or embarrassed circumstances, don't let him try to hold a rank and光彩的 place. He may be a thousand and a thousand a year, don't let him live as though his income was ten times that humble sum."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

BRIGHT.—This is John Bright's last illness. His death cannot be longer delayed.

SCOTT.—The Rev. W. J. Scott, of Atlanta, has another book in press. He is an able writer, and his essays find many appreciative readers.

BRADICK.—Pittance Bismarck has turned his back on his doctor and resumed tobacco and beer. He says he does not care to live if he cannot enjoy life.

ROGERS.—It is not known whether Mrs. Rogers, the Texas cattle queen, is in favor of the divided skirt; but she ought to—she rides a horse, cow boy fashion.

INGERSOLL.—A New York man warns Christian people not to give anything to the confederate home at Atlanta, Texas, because Robert Ingersoll, the infidel, is helping it.

PRYOR.—General Roger A. Pryor is giving the south a good deal of advice. As he has not been willing for the past twenty years to live in the south his sudden interest in his native section surprises some people.

REEVES.—Sims Reeves, the English tenor, was once singing:

"My wife's dead, there let her lie,
She's at rest, and so am I."

when a man tapped him on the shoulder and told him to go home at once as Mrs. Reeves was dead.

A FORECAST FOR APRIL.

What Irl Hicks Predicts for the Coming Month.

From Irl Hicks' Word and Work:

March will end and April will open in the midst of active, vernal squalls, to be followed for two or three days by very low temperature for the season. If the slipping out of March into April the transition is commemorated by some earthquake shivers, nobody need be surprised or alarmed. Not only have we a very light one, but any degree of danger, and yet a very light one, as important in establishing scientific truth as one that would destroy a city or a continent. Our critics, however, do not so regard or report them. The same is true concerning storms and other phenomena.

From the 1st to the 8th of April is a period in which a severe storm, with high winds, will sweep along various paths from west to east. As a rule, the first half of a period is consumed in shifting wind currents and changing temperatures—mean time, those who watch will hear of storms approaching from the westerly extremes. The 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th are danger days.

Mercury falling on the 11th, with a growing Venus, will bring out some of the more pronounced tendencies on the 10th and 11th, and most likely will cause a succession of rain, sleet and snow storms up to the regular period, which runs from about the 14th to the 19th. This period will receive the direct force of the Venus disturbance, central on the 24th, causing first exceedingly warm weather, with heat and thunder storms about the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, followed by snow and a cold wave that will bear watching. Warm days, followed by rapid and destructive extremes of cold, almost invariably result during a Venus period in the spring—which fact is worth remembering throughout April and into May this year.

Venus is liable to produce characteristic storms, with hail stones and "copper colored clouds" at any time—such being almost a certainty about the 22d or 23d.

We think it may be laid down as a rule that the most remarkable results of a Venus disturbance occur when a regular storm period follows within four to six days of the center of the Venus disturbance, but our reader will be curious to note the phenomena during the regular period—Venus being central on the 21st and the regular period central on the 27th. The regular period is from the 25th to May the 1st, with the new moon as an additional factor on the 22d. Floods of rain, with hail storms and tornadoes, are very probable about the danger days—from the 26th to the 30th. Heavy frosts may be expected, in all probability, the first days of May to the northward, law, and is the result of it.

One of Mr. Bouthwell's arguments is to the effect that it is no crime to reproduce a house, it can be no crime to reproduce a book. Like the water-spider, Mr. Bouthwell prefers to skim about his subject of his subject. It is no crime to reproduce the architectural design of a house, but when it comes to stealing the furniture out of it, that is another matter. Perhaps Mr. Bouthwell would say that the stealing of furniture is no robbery.

There are some very queer people in America.

EDITOR RED has enemies in his own party, and very lively ones. Some of them are in the senate.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, talks like a statesman and a patriot. He may be old years but he is not gray in the mind.

DR. HOLMES advises women not to smoke. He should go further and advise them not to chew.

A GREAT many republicans seem to be of the opinion that the offices will get away if Mr. Harrison doesn't give them out at once.

A CONNECTICUT man reads a hundred lines of Homer every night. He thus claims to be a Homer run.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SIOUX CITY is a bad place. Haddock, the prohibition lecturer, was murdered there by a gang of assassins, and the law has failed to punish the criminals. Murchison, the one man who was convicted in the supreme court, and the city council has just elected him street commissioner. The question will be raised whether a convict has the right to hold office, but the next fact of his election by the city council shows that Sioux City is governed by men who sympathize with lawlessness and crime. The assassination of Haddock on account of his probation views was a foolhardy one than the shooting of Clayton.

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Converting the World.

From the New York Journal:

A mathematician has computed that fewer than three million persons would be required to convert the entire world to Christianity within the next ten years, provided each converted one person within each of those ten years and each of the newly converted did the same. If any of our readers are in the difficulty of convincing one wicked person of the error of his ways, so as to induce him to turn from his wickedness, they will feel that a great task has been set for the next ten years. Then, again, if the condition of armed Europe alone is regarded (all the nations ready to raise their arms against each other), it cannot be conceded that the epoch of universal brotherhood is near, at any rate, visible. A very con-

spicuous and popular divine takes a more hopeful view of the subject, but when one realizes the difficulty of making the nominal Christians behave like real Christians and the real Christians behave like Christ, the probability of squeezing the conversion of barbarians and savages into the next ten years becomes problematical.

ONE AGAINST TWO.

How General Pryor Got the Best of Two Soldiers in Blue.

From the New York Graphic:

A MRS. KENT IS raising a racket in New York. She claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria. A public meeting was held to endorse her the other night, and George Francis Train made a speech. Among other things he said: "If this woman is not the daughter of Queen Victoria, then the thunder is sure."

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THE LAST DOLLAR PAID

THE CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS COMPANY'S SUIT

Settled by the Payment of \$164,000—The Check Presented and New York Exchange Secured and Brought to Atlanta.

One check for \$164,000 passed through the hands of Mr. W. B. Lowe, of the Chattanoogao Brick company, yesterday.

It was just as good as that many gold dollars.

The check was drawn by Mr. J. D. Williams, president of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Construction company, builders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, and was made payable to the Chattohoochee Brick company, who constructed one hundred miles of the line.

The check was payment in full for the work done.

Last November the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Construction company entered into a contract with the Chattohoochee Brick company for the construction of one hundred miles of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road northward from Carrollton. The contractors gave bond in the sum of \$125,000 to have the work completed by July of 1888, the bond being signed by Captain J. W. English, Mr. W. B. Lowe and Mr. George Parrott. The ground was broken on the line immediately behind the locating engineers and the work was pushed vigorously until the 18th day of June last, when the line was open from Chattanooga to Carrollton.

During the construction the contractors received money from the construction company, but when the road was completed a balance of \$22,000 was due the Chattohoochee Brick company. Soon after the road was turned over the construction company paid the contractors about \$61,000, leaving a balance due of about \$164,000. This they declined to pay, alleging that the contractors were not entitled to it.

The Chattohoochee company, however, did not agree with the construction company.

Captain English and his associates placed the claim in the hands of their attorneys, who, in August, brought suit against the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Construction company.

The suit was in the United States court where it remained until November, when it was referred, by consent of both parties, to a special master in chancery. That master was Hon. Gunby Jordan, president of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad. Mr. Jordan made a careful investigation of the claim, but a few weeks ago the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Construction company submitted an offer of compromise. It agreed to pay the Chattohoochee Brick company \$164,000. The offer was accepted by the Chattohoochee Brick company, and a few days ago Mr. Williams manifested a willingness to pay the money.

Day before yesterday evening Mr. Lowe, representing the Chattanooga Brick company, went to Rome, Mr. Williams met him and wrote a check for the amount. Mr. Lowe carried the check to the Rome bank, upon which it was drawn, and for it received New York exchange. This he brought to Atlanta yesterday morning and deposited in the different banks with which his company does business.

The \$164,000 check pays the last dollar due by the Chattanooga, Rome Columbus Construction company for the building of the one hundred miles of road in Georgia.

THE STEEL TRUST.

A Grand Combination to Be Effectuated—The West.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Circumstances to the stockholders of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company, the Union Steel company and Jones Steel company, calling a special meeting on May with a view to their consolidation into one concern have been issued. O. W. Poole, president of the first named company, gave some additional particulars about the meeting to a reporter. He said the consolidation was practically effected; that it had received the assent of holders of a majority of the stock of all the companies and that the preliminaries were so well forwarded that within two days after the formal announcement, the two concerns would be working as one.

"Will it be really a consolidation or the reverse of the Union and Joliet companies by the North Chicago?" asked the reporter.

"The Joliet will be bought. In the Joliet plant will also be merged. The Joliet will be a new concern, which is to replace all three. The North Chicago stockholders will be the principal owners of the new concern."

"How will the capital stock of the new company be represented?"

"Fifteen million dollars of it will represent the combined plants of three companies. The million dollars will be in cash as working capital. Five million dollars will remain unused in the hands of the treasurer, to be used in making such changes as occasion may require.

The total capital stock will then be \$25,000,000.

The Amount of Craven's Shortage.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The shortcoming of the accounts of Robert Craven, secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad company, with amount to \$6,500. On Tuesday evening examination of the annual accounts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Brunswick was made according to custom, and the auditors discovered, to their astonishment, that Craven was dead. The matter was laid before the proper ones, and an investigation was made. It was ascertained that the discrepancy amounted to \$6,000. The accounts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore showed only small short, but counts of branch and particular, that of the judicial and executive, were not made. His name was Craven, and he was a member of the firm of the Potomac. He has a son, a daughter, and a son and a daughter, who are the head of the house. The only marks of the warm battle which he had with Hause and Martin are two or three healing scars on his chin.

He TALKS, BUT NOT MUCH.

"You had a close call for it," remarked the reporter.

"Yes, a pretty close call," he answered.

"Did it ever occur to you that some one in the house gave you away? That some one aided the officers in getting in?"

"I don't know," he said, in a non-committal manner.

"It was a pretty warm fight, wasn't it?"

"Yes, it was a mighty warm fight."

"How close were the officers to you when they began shooting?"

"Very close, across this room—this cell. The flash and smoke blinded me, and the powder burned my face, or —"

"Did you know that you were shooting at Hause when you fired the last shot, after you were on the floor?"

"Hause must have a lot of nerve?"

"He ain't got any to spare."

"Hause says he did not want to shoot you, but you were for your gun."

"It didn't occur to him that he didn't want to shoot when he began the first thing."

WHERE HE HAS BEEN.

"Where have you been since Merritt was killed?"

"About Lula and that country."

"I never been away from there? Never been out of it?"

"No, I haven't been out of Georgia."

"Beem among your friends?"

"Yes; nearly all the time."

"You know you are charged with killing Merritt?"

"Yes."

"Did you do it?"

"No."

"Do you know who killed Merritt?"

"No."

"Were you there when it was done?"

"Yes, I was there when it was done, but I don't know who did it."

"Hause has been looking for you all this time, hasn't he?"

"Not very hard. He could have found me."

"I wasn't far away."

"And the hollows and such, than the hummin' bird at noss in the roses of the rich."

James Whitcomb.

A Large

and a longer

of any time

the situation

The strikers

The miners

THE BAGGING TRUST.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

He says that the Farmers should not be caught napping this year, and inclines to the opinion that the bagging made from pine straw in Georgia mills will furnish a remedy for the evil.

"What do you know about the bagging supply for the fall of 1889?" was asked of Commissioner Henderson yesterday.

"Absolutely nothing."

"Have you made any inquiry about it?"

"I have inquired of every one coming into the office likely to give any information, and, besides, I have written two letters to the Acme Manufacturing company, at Wilming-ton, N. C., and I find all parties either wholly ignorant or reflexive as to what is going on in that line."

"Well, what would you suggest should be done under the circumstances?"

"If their attention has not been already called thereto it is important, in view of the fact that they meet on the 4th of April, that the alliance should take some steps at once concerning this matter. It would be disastrous should they be caught napping again, as was the case last fall."

"Do you think it would be likely to be worse for them than it was then?"

"Of course I do. The combine among the jute manufacturers then formed will strengthen, not weaken by age, and instead of paying fourteen cents for bagging, the farmer may be driven to a large advance on that exorbitant price."

"In that event, what, in your opinion, would be the remedy?"

"The only remedy I know of is for the organized farmers, through mills of their own, to engage in the manufacture of pine straw bagging, particularly if, after investigation, it is found that sufficient capital is not already invested in that now important branch of industry."

"Do you think nothing else could be substituted for the pine straw?"

"Oh, yes, many other things would do quite as well, perhaps even better. You will probably remember the Odeneheimer cotton bagging, which was manufactured in New Orleans last fall, was then to the extent of the mill's capacity, which capacity was only about 15,000 yards per day. It was then considered a good substitute for jute, some preferring it to jute. The Lanier mills, near West Point, manufactured a kind of duck, also made of cotton, which answered a good purpose and was used to the extent of the mill's capacity, but both of these fabrics are sold at figures too high for the farmers. I was told by an operator at the Augusta exposition that they would be able to produce the pine straw bagging at eight cents per yard."

"Probably for a new industry this might be considered a fair price. Certainly preferable to jute at 14 cents, or Odeneheimer at 12 cents. Again, unless something like the straw is used—which is full up in the matter of weight—a readjustment of the tare would be necessary."

"For these two considerations, if no other, I rather lean to the use of the straw bagging."

"What amount of this bagging would be necessary to clothe the cotton crop of the south?"

"The question is very easy to answer. Allowing six yards to the bale, it would take 36,000,000 yards to clothe 6,000,000 of bales, which is approximately the crop of the south. The crop was larger last year by 1,000,000 of bales."

"You know then, of no other material at the south of which bagging could be made?"

"Yes, I have a sample of the. The Spanish maguey, a sample of which is now in my office, affords a fiber superior by far to pine straw or even jute. The banana leaf is also superior, in my opinion, to jute, and I am told that either of these articles can be produced at a very low figure. A gentleman from the lower part of the state suggested during last fall that the saw palmetto from his section would make a fine substitute for jute, and latterly, a gentleman while in this office suggested bermuda grass as being equal to any emergency."

SHE WHIPPED THE BOY

Because of Something He Said Outside of School Hours.

Mrs. Eugenia C. Ford, who lives at 108 Pine street, lodged a complaint before the board of education against Mrs. Charlotte M. Hershaw, a teacher in the Gate City school.

Mrs. Hershaw's conduct in the witness to a boy unkindly administered to the little daughter of Mrs. Mrs. Lizzie Wood. The little girl had made complaint to her mother that Mrs. Hershaw had whipped her over the head and face, and Mrs. Wood called on Albert while he was passing her house to know if the statements of the little girl were true.

The boy, who claims that when Mrs. Hershaw heard of this, she took Albert to task, and, without giving him a chance to explain, she called him a liar and a busybody, and whipped him severely. This occurred on March 10, and is alleged in the complaint.

Mrs. Hershaw denied the charge by stating that she has been careful to try to conquer the inherent disposition of people of her race to lie and steal, and with that end in view, has had occasion to chastise pupils from time to time.

She claims that the boy Albert lied, and that the teacher, in her opinion, makes the complainant, which she accounts for by the fact that Mrs. Ford owes her a grudge.

She also speaks of how Mrs. Wood has shown herself unworthy in the matter, and concludes by reminding the board of the unexpected manner in which she has conducted herself.

The case is much talked about among the colored people in that part of the city, and the decision of the board on it will be watched with interest.

THE STRANDED SHOW.

At Order of Court Appointing Mr. Lester Permanent Receiver.

Hall & Bingley's circus is now quartered at Jones & Rosser's stables, on Hunter street.

Yesterday morning, by consent of the attorneys, Judge M. J. Clarke granted a hearing and passed an order making Mr. J. L. Lester permanent receiver.

Mr. Lester will proceed at once to wind up the affairs of the stranded show to the best advantage.

Miss Williams is still in charge of the circus, and now that the animals are safely quartered, the expenses will be considerably lessened.

A number of the actors have been giving performances, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, that have proven quite amusing, and have met with great patronage. The animal keepers talk a chargeable admission to see the animals, the other members of the company, who are left here without means, will continue to give exhibitions and will endeavor to pick up sufficient dimes and nickels to support themselves until something better turns up.

Grau's Comic Opera Company.

Popular prices will prevail next week when Grau's Comic Opera Company will appear in their best productions, beginning Monday by "The Black Hussar." At the price these charming plays are produced everybody can afford to go there every day and have a few hours very agreeably.

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A HEAVY FINE.

John Schmidt Gets Five Hundred Dollars or Twelve Months.

Yesterday the trial of Mr. John Schmidt, the Decatur street saloon keeper who was charged with selling liquor to minors, was concluded in the city court.

The jury was out a short while and brought in a verdict of guilty.

Judge Van Epps imposed a fine of \$500 or twelve months in the chain gang. In discharging the jury the court took occasion to thank the gentlemen for their patience and conscientiousness during the week's hard labor in the city court.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In superior court the case of Reed vs. Reed, in which Mrs. Reed sued for a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruel treatment, a second verdict was rendered.

CAUGHT IN A CAVE.

Yesterday Chairman Collin filed a suit for \$1,000 damages from Frank Lovejoy, charging that Terrell's son, Washington, had been employed by Lovejoy, and while at work for him was injured by being caught in a caving in of an embankment. Washington Terrell filed a similar suit, the complainants being represented by Mr. L. W. Moyers.

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THE TITLE CONFIRMED.

Yesterday the case of Amanda and James Madison vs. Jesse T. Thornton, suit to set aside a deed to a valuable lot on Ivy street on the ground of fraud, was settled by a verdict in favor of the defendant, confirming the title to the property.

MRS. W. M. HARRISON'S DEATH.

He Died From An Attack of Heart Disease Yesterday Morning.

At his room, 71 Peachtree, Mr. Wilbur M. Harrison died at half past eleven o'clock yesterday.

His death was caused by heart disease.

He was a member of the firm of Harrison & Bros., wood and coal dealers, and was about thirty-six years old. With his brother, Mr. L. M. Harrison, he did an extensive business, and have been quite successful.

Mr. Harrison was born in Virginia, and moved first to North Carolina, then to South Carolina, and finally to Atlanta, where he has been for several years.

He made many friends here by his liberality and generosity of heart, and there are many who will mourn his early death, coming as it does just in the prime of his manhood.

The funeral will occur at the residence of his brother, Mr. L. M. Harrison, No. 17 West Jenkins street, at ten o'clock tomorrow.

The pall bearers—Dr. Amos Fox, Captain W. J. Tanner, Dr. G. W. Delbridge, Messrs. R. J. Jordan, John Clay Smith, Robert L. Hanes, Jr., H. M. Scott, E. L. Smith and A. Scott—was appointed at Biley's undertakers establishment at nine o'clock sharp.

THE DECATOR DUMMY.

Nothing Definite in Regard to Connecting At-lanta and Decatur.

Last night there was a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the courthouse in Decatur.

Its object was to discuss the dummy.

Major W. J. Houston was chairman of the meeting, and the main object of the meeting was the reception of the report of a committee consisting of Major W. J. Houston, chairman, with Messrs. G. A. Ramspeck, E. L. Hanes, Jr., H. M. Scott, C. W. Smith and A. Scott—which was appointed to confer with Atlanta lines in regard to securing co-operation.

It was decided that nothing further could be done until the committee could have a conference with the North Atlanta Dummy line company.

THE ANNUAL POLICE INSPECTION.

The Commissioners View the Men—Gossip of the Election.

The annual police inspection was held yesterday forenoon at police headquarters.

All the commissioners were there. The patrolmen were inspected in blocks of ten and presented a very creditable appearance.

The CONSTITUTION correspondent immediately commenced seeking for the Cowan family in Decatur, and found them residing at 116 Peachtree street. The first information of the family received of the shooting was from the reporter. Mrs. Cowan, who is the wife of Mr. Abel M. Cowan, a carpenter, became nearly frantic with grief. She said she was not positive whether or not the man shot was her son, but that it was a son of a brother in Irwin county, North Carolina, with whom she had received a letter from him last Sunday, asking her to send him money to come home, and he may have obtained money from some other source and started for Macon. He is about seventeen years old.

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Gossip about the election is heard on all sides about the stationhouse. The list of officers is the leading topic in conversation of this sort. It is thought that "Doc" Moon stands a good chance to be elected, but it is uncertain, if not of choice, of voice, and that several others not now on the force are to be provided for.

There is good timber to choose from and some important changes may be made. There is as yet no indication as to the next chief, further than the mere candidates go to show, and considerable interest is felt in this the time draws near for the election.

Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune

Produce a shocking disturbance. So do nerves unstrung. Their weakness, originating with the stomach's inaction usually, is reflected by a perturbation of the organs of thought and by general acute disarray. They may be strengthened and relieved by a light diet, a vigorous digestion with H. D. Stomach Bitter, also a leading preventive and remedy for material disorders, bilious and kidney affections, constipation and rheumatic tendency. It is a prime appetizer also.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

Surfers from Congus, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple and safe remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia, but only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & sons. At druggists.

An Interesting Book.

Dr. H. C. Dyer's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Dyer's Acid Phosphate, says: "I have used it in slow convalescence, with great success. It is a valuable medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means."

She also speaks of how Mrs. Wood has shown herself unworthy in the matter, and concludes by reminding the board of the unexpected manner in which she has conducted herself.

The case is much talked about among the colored people in that part of the city, and the decision of the board on it will be watched with interest.

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SHOT FOR A TRAMP.

A MAN FOUND ON PONCE DE LEON CIRCLE BADLY HURT.

A Man Giving His Name as Cowan, Was Found on Ponce de Leon Circle Early Yesterday—He Looks Like a Tramp, But Seems Weak-Minded—His Home Believed to be in Macon.

Yesterday morning as Mr. John C. Todd was driving toward the city from his home near Ponce de Leon, he found a man lying in the road, near the home of Mr. C. E. Black.

The man was wounded and bleeding.

He gave his name as T. A. Cowan, saying that he was traveling from his home in Irredell county, N. C., to Macon, where he claims that his father lives.

He was brought to the city and lodged in jail, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Westmoreland.

The worst wound was made by a pistol ball that penetrated the left knee, and may cause permanent stiffness. The other was a pistol shot in the groin, that is painful but not likely to prove serious.

THE STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

Thursday night about midnight Cowan attempted to enter the houses of Tom Scott and Jim Webster, on Mr. John C. Todd's place, near Ponce de Leon. He was discovered by the inmates and frightened away.

He then visited Mr. William Castle's residence, and there tried to get in, but Mr. Castle scared him off with a shot gun.

A little after one o'clock yesterday morning he reached the residence of Mr. C. E. Black.

The latter was awakened by his trying to break into the house, and he went out into the yard, but could not see any one.

THE MAN SHOT.

A negro who lives near by came and called Mr. Black, saying that someone was trying to break into his house.

The stranger, instead of answering, sprang toward Mr. Black, who fired five shots at him.

"Don't shoot any more," yelled the man as he fled in the darkness; and Mr. Black returned